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Justice Assistance News

Victim Rates Higher For Hispanics

Hispanics living in the United States are victims of most types of crime more frequently than non-Hispanics, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics study.

Using National Crime Survey data from 1973 through 1978, the Bureau's advance report on the Hispanic victim noted that households headed by Hispanics have higher average rates for residential burglaries, household larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts. Individuals of Hispanic origin also have higher robbery victim rates than do non-Hispanics.

For the purposes of the report, Hispanics are defined as Mexican-Americans, Chicanos, Mexicans, Mexicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central or South Americans, or other persons of Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

In general, the report said, Hispanics are as likely as non-Hispanics

to report crimes to the police. There was some indication that non-Hispanics are more likely to inform the police about personal crimes of theft, but the overall proportion of violent crimes reported by the two populations did not differ significantly.

The report said that Hispanic men are much more likely than women to be the victims of violent criminal attacks. Moreover, persons aged 12 through 19 years, irrespective of sex, have a much higher rate as victims of violent crimes than do the elderly. These disparities parallel similar differences among non-Hispanics.

The forthcoming full report will include detailed information.

Single copies of "The Hispanic Victim: Advance Report" are available free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. ■

Victimization Rates Per Thousand Persons Hispanics vs. Non-Hispanics

Robbery	8.7 vs. 6.4
Robbery with injury	3.1 vs. 2.1
Robbery without injury	5.6 vs. 4.3
Personal larceny without contact	82.5 vs. 93.0

Victimization Rates Per Thousand Households Hispanics vs. Non-Hispanics

Burglary	100.9 vs. 89.5
Household larceny	140.5 vs. 119.9
Motor vehicle theft	27.6 vs. 17.6

House Rejects LEAA Budget Amendment

The House of Representatives has rejected the McClory-Gudger amendment to the State-Justice appropriations bill by a vote of 221-182. The amendment would have added \$100 million to the fiscal year 1981 appropriation for LEAA.

As the House proposal now stands, \$100 million would be appropriated for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); \$12.5 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits program (PSOB); \$15 million for OJARS/LEAA administration; and \$45 million would be split between BJS and NIJ.

As *Justice Assistance News* went to press, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee was about to take up the budget debate.

A proposal still to be settled is the Kennedy-Baucus-Biden amendment to the Senate's Department of Justice reauthorization bill that would prescribe an allocation of appropriated funds as follows: \$100 million for OJJDP; \$12.5 million for PSOB; \$35.5 million for LEAA grants; \$19 million divided between NIJ and BJS; and \$10 million for OJARS/LEAA administration.

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WHAT THEY ARE SAYING...

Accreditation: Critical To The Future Of Law Enforcement

Homer F. Broome, Jr., is administrator of LEAA and a former commander in the Los Angeles Police Department where he headed the Commission Service Group for the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners.

Recently, I stated that LEAA would continue financing the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies through the next two years despite possible funding cuts that would eliminate the agency.

I did so because I believe this effort is critical to future law enforcement activities. It is perhaps the most dramatic program LEAA has ever undertaken in the law enforcement arena. And it is long overdue.

For years, people have been looking to the Uniform Crime Reports to evaluate the quality of police operations. Police managers have been called on every time the crime rate goes up to explain rising crime rates without standard measurements for planning or defending their operations. Although the UCRs are very important, they are not an appropriate way to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of police work.

Over the past 12 years there have been three major national initiatives to develop recommendations for upgrading the American police service: the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967); the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1973); and the American Bar Association's Advisory Committee on the Police Function (1973).

The findings of these groups provide a valuable source for the current accreditation effort. They identified the need for improvements, set out recommendations and standards, and established timetables for achieving the standards. However, there has been no major push in the ensuing years to modernize these standards in accord with swiftly changing police practices and societal needs or develop a certifying or accrediting process—an important addition to the current effort. And there has been no endeavor to provide police an incentive for implementing standards.

This new effort—being conducted jointly under a \$1.5 million LEAA grant by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), and Police Executives Research Forum (PERF)—will establish an independent accreditation process which aims to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of local law enforcement agencies in the delivery of police services; increase confidence of citizens in the effectiveness of the police, thereby providing community support for law enforcement agencies; increase confidence of individual police officers in the effectiveness of their own agencies; and standardize administrative and operational procedures among agencies to increase understanding and cooperation between police and other law enforcement agencies, and between the police and the courts, the prosecutors, and correctional agencies. All of this should serve to increase the effectiveness of the entire criminal justice system.

These aspects of the current accreditation effort—cooperation and coordination of the four agencies—distinguish it from previous initiatives. The standards are being developed by organizations that know law enforcement operations. They will not be

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Death Row Population Rises

The number of prisoners on death row increased by 103 during 1979 and reached a near record total of 567 men and women, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has announced.

The execution of one prisoner each in Florida and Nevada during 1979 marked the second and third times that the death penalty has been carried out in the United States since 1967.

Three women were condemned to death during 1979, according to the advance report on capital punishment for 1979, and one was removed from death row, bringing to seven the total number of women under sentence of death at the year's end—one black woman and six white women.

The greatest number of persons held under the death sentence—620—was recorded at the end of 1971, just prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's *Furman vs. Georgia* decision, which invalidated most state death penalty laws. Last year's figure came closest to the 1971 total.

The number of jurisdictions with capital punishment laws in force was 38 at the end of 1979, which is also

close to the record of 42 at the time of the *Furman* decision.

In all, 25 states imposed the death penalty during the year, and 29 held one or more prisoners on death row last December.

There were 25 Hispanics awaiting execution last December, an increase of seven during the year. About 40 percent of the total number of prisoners awaiting the death penalty were blacks.

Florida with 138 death row inmates and Texas with 117 such prisoners accounted for 45 percent of all prisoners awaiting execution at the end of 1979.

Illinois almost quadrupled the number of its death row inmates, and Arizona and California almost tripled the number of such prisoners in their respective states.

Single copies of "Capital Punishment 1979: Advance Report" are available free of charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850, as are detailed findings in the report "Capital Punishment 1978." ■

Accreditation Is Critical

(continued from page 2)

promulgated by the federal bureaucracy, but will be formulated by law enforcement practitioners and outside citizen evaluators.

Each association will research and develop standards pertaining to various law enforcement functions and roles:

NOBLE will look at all areas of police jurisdiction, including sheriffs, independent county police, and state police organizations—focusing on the development of advancement, recruitment, and selection policies.

The NSA will direct its efforts exclusively towards the nation's sheriffs' departments.

PERF will focus on municipal police departments in communities serving a population between 100,000 and 500,000.

The IACP will develop standards in all jurisdictions for those topical areas not covered by other groups and exclusively in areas such as community resources, employee relations, support services, and internal discipline. The IACP also will provide coordination and administrative services for the program.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies—composed of 11 officials from the enforcement community and 10 representatives from government and the private sector—will review the standards and solicit views from local and state government officials, various community representatives, and public interest groups throughout the standards development stage to assure an acceptable nationwide accreditation process.

(continued on page 14)

Officials Find Cooperation Can Snuff Out Arson

—Real estate speculators buy a house at a low price from a white family and sell at a high price to a minority family. The new owner loses his job and abandons the home. The vacant property becomes a target for vandals who set fires for the thrill of watching the fire department at work.

—The landlord of a large, run-down apartment building with high operating costs in a market that will not bear high rents applies for a federal subsidy to benefit low-income residents. The tenants protest the rent subsidy because they earn too much money to qualify for it but are too poor to afford the higher rents that will be charged after a renovation. Fires are set to burn them out so renovations can take place.

These two incidents typify the complexity of the arson problem now confronting many of the nation's cities. They are reported in a new publication—"Arson Prevention and Control"—prepared by Abt Associates, Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, under a grant from NIJ.

The 167-page report highlights promising arson prevention and control strategies now being used by some states and localities. The report is based on survey responses from 170 cities and the experiences of arson control units in Seattle, Denver, Dallas, Philadelphia, New York City, and New Haven. Public interest groups, insurance companies, and knowledgeable individuals in other cities also were canvassed.

Until recently, arson received scant attention because it was considered a nonviolent crime destroying only worthless property, according to NIJ project monitor James Gardner.

In fact, Mr. Gardner said, arson fires kill some 1,000 people each year, and national property losses are estimated at \$1.2 billion annually.

The report said the most important anti-arson development in the last five years has been the realization that local fire and police departments cannot control arson alone. In response, many jurisdictions have successfully developed an independent, interagency capability or task force to coordinate and direct the diverse community resources needed to control this crime. To help this effort,

LEAA last December provided \$9 million from its discretionary grant funds.

To assist communities create arson task forces, NIJ's publication—a program model—stresses issues such as the task force's planning role, leadership and sponsorship, membership and organization, possible activities and accomplishments, and guides for organization and management.

The publication said that strategies designed solely to increase arrests and convictions do not significantly deter arson because economic and social conditions continue to tempt a new crop of arsonists.

It discusses various experimental approaches for deterring potential arsonists, however. These include arson

patrols, media campaigns, juvenile service programs, community organization, criminal code enforcement, and legislative reforms.

The report points out, for example, that Seattle and New York City have used arson patrols with apparent success.

"At one time New York had as many as 100 men on patrol in special target neighborhoods that were plagued by vacant building fires, especially in areas in South Bronx and Bushwick/Brownsville in Brooklyn," the report said.

"With the presence of the patrols, arson fires in these areas were reduced by 40 percent."

The report said the patrols consisted of fire marshals in patrol cars making unpredictable visits to target neighborhoods and removing squatters from vacant buildings. Patrol routes were established by examining fire patterns by type of structure over a one-month period.

The publication emphasizes the importance of data systems to effective arson control programs. Three types of systems are reviewed: national reporting systems, local investigative information systems, and early warning or diagnostic systems.

Recommending the establishment of early warning systems, the report said: "An investigative information system, by revealing patterns in the location, incidence, and motives of arson fires, can assist in targeting remedial or preventive actions. Early warning systems go one step further by identifying the events which typically precede an arson problem, thus locating potential targets of future arson fires—particularly those based on profit motives."

The report said arson investigators typically lack two major ingredients for a successful case: witnesses to the crime and evidence that arson was committed. Several general topics for improving cause determination and subsequent case investigation are listed in the program model. They include case selection, initial and continuing investigation, staff, equipment, and allocation of funds for laboratories.

Single copies of the publication, "Arson Prevention and Control," are available free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Distribution Services, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. ■



Photo: San Francisco Fire Dept.

Courts Work To Improve Presentence Reporting

To a probation officer burdened by a heavy caseload, writing a presentence investigation report is often just part of the bureaucratic routine.

But for a convicted offender, the information in the report can spell the difference between a prison sentence or probation.

Because the presentence investigation report is so important, LEAA awarded grants totaling \$800,000 to nine jurisdictions in November 1979 to establish programs to improve presentence reporting.

"The information contained in the presentence investigation report is often the only information the judge has about the defendant at the time of sentencing," said Marlene Beckman, project monitor of LEAA's Presentence Investigation Report Program.

"The report details the defendant's ties to family and the community, employment record, and previous criminal activity, if any. It's often the main tool the judge uses to help decide the severity of the sentence."

The aims of the program are to improve the quality of material presented in the report, increase judges' utilization of the report, foster more consistent sentencing practices, increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the probation office, and enhance the use of the information in the report by other criminal justice agencies.

Serves Other Functions

The presentence investigation report serves other important functions besides aiding the court in determining the appropriate sentence, Ms. Beckman said.

For instance, it also may assist correctional personnel in classifying the offender and making prison assignments in the event the offender is sentenced to an institution.

The parole authority reviews the presentence investigation report when making parole decisions, and the report is the initial source of information about the defendant for the supervising probation officer. In addition, the report may be used by drug or alcohol abuse treatment agencies and appellate courts in their reviews of sentencing practices. Finally, the report serves as a source of

information for research about convicted offenders.

The nine agencies participating in the Presentence Investigation Report Program are: District of Columbia Superior Court; State Office of Adult Probation, Hartford, Conn.; Delaware County, Pa., Office of Court Services; Los Angeles County, Calif., Probation Department; Multnomah County, Ore., Division of Corrections; Administrative Office of the State Courts, Trenton, N.J.; Pima County, Ariz., Adult Probation Department; Santa Clara County, Calif., Adult Probation Department; and the Texas Adult Probation Commission.

Recommendations Incorporated

In each agency, project staff will design presentence investigation reports and related procedures based on recommendations contained in LEAA's "Presentence Report Handbook" published in 1978. The projects will review their current presentence report practices, de-

velop new presentence investigation report formats, test them, and evaluate their impact on probation officers' recommendations to the court, sentencing, and use by other criminal justice agencies.

The American Justice Institute, Sacramento, Calif., is providing technical assistance and training project staff.

At a cluster meeting of staff from the nine projects May 12-15 in Washington, D.C., keynote speaker Judge Paul R. Huot of the New Jersey Superior Court told the group: "As long as our legislatures repose discretion in a sentencing court, and as long as our appellate courts set forth the principles of punishment, deterrence, and rehabilitation as a guide to sentencing, then our purpose in seeking to improve the presentence investigation report and its utilization is an important one."

Further information about this project is available from Ms. Marlene Beckman, Corrections Division, LEAA, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

Copies of "Presentence Report Handbook" are available free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. ■



After the verdict, the presentence investigation report helps the judge decide the sentence.

Crisis Center Increased Rape Convictions

It started with a group of angry women in Louisiana.

In 1974, there were 98 rapes in Baton Rouge. Thirty-eight persons were arrested, but only 3 percent were convicted.

In 1979, there were 109 rapes, with 47 arrests—but 90 percent were convicted.

And the first five rape cases that went to trial in 1980 resulted in convictions.

What happened in the four-year period?

Baton Rouge authorities say it was the creation in 1975 of the "Stop Rape Crisis Center," supported primarily with funds from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

Now, all rape cases in Baton Rouge are handled through the center. The center has been so successful that it is one of only 32 projects to have received an "Exemplary Project" designation from NIJ.

The catalyst for the formation of the center was the low priority given rape cases by the community's law enforcement agencies and the lack of supportive social services for rape victims.

Comprehensive Program

In 1974, a group of Baton Rouge women, representing a cross-section of the community, mounted an offensive against rape.

Identifying key problems, the group presented its findings to the district attorney who helped design a comprehensive program to improve enforcement and prosecutorial techniques while minimizing the victim's trauma.

Many features of the Louisiana project are typical of other rape crisis centers, but Baton Rouge goes beyond the standard approach in several significant ways:

—Its status as a section of the District Attorney's Office helps ensure that adequate prosecutorial resources are devoted to rape cases.

—Coordination is emphasized. City police and the county sheriff helped plan the center, and it is an integral part of processing virtually every reported rape case.

—Judges collaborate in a system of "vertical prosecution" in which each rape case is assigned to a particular judge and prosecutor from arraignment through trial.

—Involvement of the medical community and provision of free medical service to rape victims. Seventeen doctors volunteer their time on a rotating basis, and two local hospitals have set aside examination rooms expressly for rape victims.

—Involvement of the community at large. Trained volunteer counselors staff a 24-hour telephone crisis line.

Additionally, volunteer women counselors act as the victim's personal escort, accompanying her through every phase of the prosecution of her case.

Vicki Ott, project director for the Baton Rouge Center, said the program has handled about 600 cases since its inception—an average of about 110 per year.

"The program is proving highly successful," Ms. Ott said. "It used to be that rape cases were considered very difficult to prosecute, and the prosecutors often didn't put a lot of time into them. But now, with the center operating with everyone's cooperation, rape cases are treated with the highest priority and are held to be just as important as murder or kidnapping cases."

The center was supported from its inception through January 1978 with \$71,903 in NIJ grants, plus \$17,620 in local funds. Since January 1978 it has been funded entirely by Baton Rouge.

The Baton Rouge Center was the second such program to receive an Exemplary Project designation from the NIJ.

The Polk County Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center in Des Moines, Iowa, also earned the exemplary label.

To qualify as an exemplary project, a program must show:

—Overall effectiveness in reducing crime or improving criminal justice.

—Adaptability to other jurisdictions.



Counselor receives call from rape victim.



Counselor escorts rape victim to hospital.



Counselor comforts rape victim while prosecutor tapes a statement.

To 90 Percent

- Objective evidence of achievement.
- Demonstrated cost effectiveness.

Program Model Available

The NIJ also has published a program model—"Rape: Guidelines for a Community Response." The 296-page book describes the components which make up an effective community response to rape, highlights those activities and approaches which seem most effective, and provides guidance on implementation issues and possible pitfalls.

Single copies of brochures on the rape crisis centers may be obtained by writing: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. Copies of the program model—"Rape: Guidelines for a Community Response"—are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The stock number is 027-000-00886-1. The price is \$7 per copy, prepaid.

Copies of the detailed manual on the Baton Rouge program, "Stop Rape Crisis Center," are also available from the Government Printing Office. The stock number is 027-000-00868-2. The price is \$3.75 per copy, prepaid. ■



Rape counselor also accompanies victim to court.

Views In The News

CREATIVE SENTENCING: "Our system of justice is flawed in many respects and the often arbitrary manner in which jail sentences are handed out is, at least, part of the problem."

"Many times, jail sentences do not serve any constructive or rehabilitative purpose for offenders. . .

"Recently, a woman dying of cancer was to be sentenced for manslaughter. Rather than put her in jail for the last months of her life, she was given what is being called in judicial circles a 'creative sentence.'"

"This relatively new concept in sentencing may succeed in limiting seemingly futile jail sentences by providing a constructive alternative. Creative sentencing has been tried in various courts throughout the country since the late '70s on an experimental basis; indications are that the system has the potential to make the retribution process a meaningful and constructive one. . .

"The concept . . . is, indeed, creative and it is one of the most positive new ideas in our justice system. It is hoped that the program will perpetuate itself through its success, be an impetus for other innovative ideas, and help to end the massive backlog of court cases and the unnecessary overcrowding of our jails."—*Editorial, Lansdale, Pa., North Penn Reporter.*

RESCUING JUVENILE OFFENDERS: "Juveniles should not be placed in jail with adults."

"The practice, long denounced by criminologists, exposes youngsters—many of them runaways or

truants who have committed no crime—to severe physical and emotional injury. . .

"A speaker at a national conference on the problem called the confinement of children with adults 'a continuing national tragedy.' That description was no exaggeration. . .

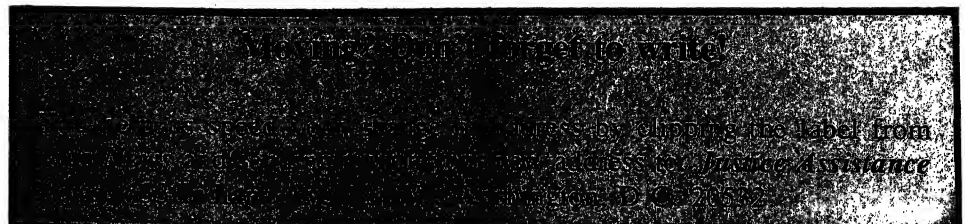
"Many of the juveniles become victims of crimes in jail far worse than any crime that they committed against society. One juvenile justice specialist told the conference, 'The cases of assault and rape of juveniles are too many to be enumerated and too common to be denied'. . .

"Youngsters placed in jail with adults suffer extreme emotional stress. The conference reported that the suicide rate of juveniles held in adult jails is seven times higher than that of children detained in juvenile facilities."

"In addition to the estimated 500,000 juveniles in adult jails, another half-million are confined each year in juvenile facilities. One speaker said about half of these could be released with no threat to public safety. He based his conclusion on a study of jurisdictions that jailed juveniles only if they were charged with a serious crime, and of jurisdictions that placed many more youngsters in jail."

"It is clear from the evidence produced at the conference that juvenile offenders should not be jailed with adults. It is equally clear that alternatives to prison should be used whenever possible, if the youngsters involved are not a threat to the safety of others."

"Each time an effective alternative rescues a juvenile from going to jail, society gains."—*Editorial, The Los Angeles Times.*



'McGruff,' The Canine Crime

A new crime fighter named McGruff was introduced at a Washington, D.C., news conference July 1 by the person who named him—a New Orleans police officer.

McGruff, a six-foot canine in a detective-style coat, may do to crime what Smokey the bear did to the forest fire—help prevent it.

McGruff was introduced to the nation by Officer John Isbell, of the New Orleans Police Department crime prevention office, whose entry was selected as the winner from several thousand received during the eight-week dog-naming contest.

Sightseeing In D.C.

Officer Isbell, a 13-year veteran of the department, was the guest of honor at a luncheon following the news conference.

The police officer was accompanied by the dog—really a man in dog's clothing—to sightseeing spots around the nation's capital.

Robert Keim, the Advertising Council president who launched the national crime prevention campaign last November in New York, said the campaign is already receiving wide support from broadcasters, publishers, and outdoor and mass transit advertisers.

The dog has become well known through his frequent appearances on national and local television, which, with print media, donates advertising time and space. Wearing his trenchcoat and a wise air, McGruff dispenses crime tips with a gravelly but authoritative voice, always ending with the campaign slogan: "Take a bite out of crime."

OJARS Director Henry S. Dogin, said he was pleased with the public recognition of the crime problem engendered by the media campaign.

Provides Information

He said the campaign is attempting to change unwarranted feelings and attitudes that crime is an inevitable part of people's lives. It provides accurate, up-to-date information about crime prevention techniques for individuals and organizations. The campaign shows, for example, that only a small percentage of crimes are violent. Most are crimes against property, and many could have been prevented by following simple crime prevention instructions, Mr. Dogin pointed out.

McGruff is the product of a New York advertising agency, Dancer Fitzgerald Sample, Inc., which created the dog as a volunteer public service.



McGruff visiting the Capitol...



With Craig and Kara Bailey and Terry Nail of Lakeland, Florida, at the Capitol...



Shaking hands with Officer Isbell...

Fighter, Meets The Nation

The Crime Prevention Coalition was formed earlier this year to spearhead the national citizens' crime prevention campaign. It is comprised of 37 not-for-profit organizations and four federal agencies.

The object of the campaign is to encourage citizens to participate in the creation of new crime prevention programs in communities where no efforts presently exist and to support efforts already in place.

Crime-fighting Tips

McGruff offers simple crime prevention instructions distributed in a basic brochure, "You Could Stop A Crime," and a dozen spinoff books available free from Box 6700, Rockville, Md. 20890. These range from protecting your neighborhood from crime to self-protection and protection of businesses.

The materials encourage and assist citizens, neighborhood groups, and local chapters of national membership organizations to carry out programs such as Neighborhood Watch and Operation Identification, two projects that have been successful in reducing residential burglaries in many communities across the nation.

Close cooperation with local law enforcement officials is encouraged, and

every police and sheriff's department has received a special flyer introducing law enforcement personnel to the crime prevention dog.

Other Crime Tackled

"Ultimately, the campaign will tackle an array of business-related crimes such as employee theft, fraudulent check passing, robbery, burglary, and shoplifting," said Edward W. Dooley, volunteer campaign coordinator for the Advertising Council campaign.

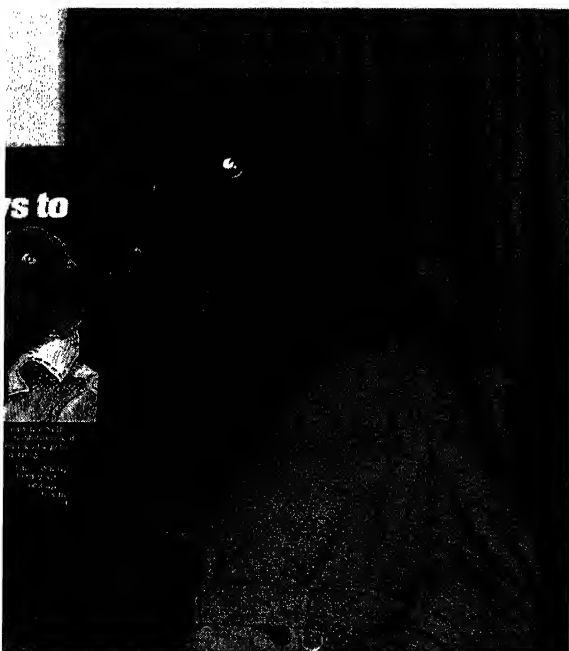
The Ad Council and LEAA last year launched the campaign with an initial \$300,000 in federal funds as well as \$150,000 in private donations obtained by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

"While no one expects the campaign to eradicate crime, I am certain that the combination of active citizen groups, effective communications, and McGruff will, in fact, help take a bite out of crime," said Milton G. Rector, president of the NCCD.

Further information about the campaign may be obtained by writing Secretariat, National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign, 20 Banta Place, Hackensack, N.J. 07601, or by telephoning 201-489-9550.



■ And with a friend in an anti-crime T-shirt.



Handing out crime prevention booklets to Washington, D.C., school children. . .

6 Cited For Leadership In Crime Prevention

Clarence Kelley, a former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Connie Jones, an 18-year-old high school senior from Alabama, were among six people cited for outstanding leadership in crime prevention last month.

In addition, the Crime Prevention Coalition saluted John Isbell, a crime prevention officer from the New Orleans Police Department. Officer Isbell won the contest to name the crime prevention dog.

Mr. Kelley, FBI director from 1973 until 1978 and a former Kansas City chief of police, now is operating his own private investigative organization specializing in white-collar crime, fraud, and arson. He was cited for helping launch the National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign.

Connie Jones is a project chairperson of the Mountain Brook High

School Distributive Education Clubs of America chapter in Birmingham. She was cited by the coalition for her leadership in obtaining a proclamation from the Birmingham mayor and in creating a theme for the city's anti-shoplifting campaign.

Ferris Lucas, executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association since 1964, was cited for creation of the National Neighborhood Watch Program.

Mary Jean Houde, working with the the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was cited for her work with the Hands Up crime reduction program, which she conceived and put into operation in 1974. She is from Lisle, Illinois.

George Sunderland is senior coordinator of the crime prevention pro-

gram for the 13-million member National Retired Teachers' Association/American Association of Retired Persons. Mr. Sunderland, cited for his crime prevention work with senior citizens, is a veteran of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., and the White House special police.

Leo Perlis was director of the AFL-CIO's Department of Community Services from 1955 until his retirement in February 1980. He also was cited as an initiator of the National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign.

All received the National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign special citizen's award "for outstanding leadership and distinguished service to the nation in crime prevention." Officer Isbell received a plaque for naming the dog. ■



Mary Jean Houde



Connie Jones with Henry Doglin.



Leo Perlis

Community Treatment Center Programs Studied

Faced with funding, staffing, resident, programmatic, and neighborhood problems, community corrections managers came to Washington in June to find out how to improve the quality of their programs.

The meeting was the final one of a series of advanced management seminars for community corrections sponsored by the International Halfway House Association and conducted under a \$100,000 LEAA grant by the Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation (PCA) of Seattle.

During the past several years, the National Training Institute on Community Residential Treatment has trained more than 1,000 community corrections program administrators and other officials in organization, resource development, accountability, and program planning.

"Community residential treatment is a relatively new concept in corrections," said PCA project director Norman Chamberlain.

"There is still an awful lot we don't know about what works and what doesn't or how to measure the effectiveness of this kind of rehabilitation. The National Training Institute is the first nationwide effort to focus attention on the problem and to begin to develop solutions."

The discussion at the June seminar focused on a recent Government Accounting Office study of the community corrections efforts of the federal Bureau of Prisons.

Prescriptive Package

Representatives from more than 20 state, county, and federal contracting agencies and 20 national, regional, and local halfway house administrators met to discuss the Bureau's new contracting procedures, which resulted from recommendations in the GAO report, and to develop a "prescriptive package" for community corrections programs.

One of the federal prison system's major goals in community corrections for the next five years will be to increase the quality of community programs provided to inmates, Gerald M. Farkas, the Bureau's assistant director, told seminar participants.

To improve these programs, the Bureau is revising contracting procedures and statements of work for contract community treatment centers, stepping

up monitoring efforts, and providing training both for contractors and Bureau community program officers.

The Bureau also has become involved in the formation of the Forum on Community Corrections, consisting of representatives of the federal prison system's Community Programs Branch, the International Halfway House Association, and the community at large, Mr. Farkas said. The Forum will provide an arena for the discussion of community programs and will send a survey questionnaire to community corrections workers to gather information on issues, problems, and training needs.

Visit Model Facility

Seminar participants also visited a model community treatment facility—the Montgomery County, Md., Pre-Release Center. It has been named an "Exemplary Project" by the National Institute of Justice. It provides an alternative between probation supervision and long-term security confinement by operating a work release/pre-release program for offenders due to be freed within six months.



A resident of Montgomery County's Pre-Release Center returns after a day on the job.

Inmates receive vocational and educational training, job placement services, and counseling and pay their room and board as well as support for their families.

Advantages Cited

Kent Mason, center director, explained to seminar participants the advantages of the pre-release program:

- It works. Over 92 percent of center releasees are not reincarcerated, a two-year followup study showed.

"Participants are released to the community with appropriate employment, cash savings, suitable housing, and increased social problem solving skills," he said. "This reduces the need for and the probability of offenders continuing crime after release."

- Community protection is increased. Offenders are assessed on their preparedness for release. Those who cannot handle the responsibilities of community life are held.

- It is cost-effective. Participants pay 20 percent of their gross income up to \$300 a month for room and board. In addition, they pay restitution, fines, taxes, and family support.

- Neighborhood complaints have been almost nonexistent. Of the last 1,000 participants, five, or one-half of 1 percent, were arrested while in the program, none for a serious crime.

"There has never been a fight in the Pre-Release Center," Mr. Mason said. "A great number of Montgomery County families have sincerely expressed their gratitude for the impact the experience had on a family member."

Commenting on the need for training programs like the National Institute on Community Residential Treatment, Gerald Farkas told participants:

"As we enter the 1980's and both refine old skills and learn new ones, we can not settle for mediocrity. We must insist on professionalism in our staff, demand excellence in their performance, and settle for nothing less. This quality outlook will produce quality results. We owe this to the residents who receive the services in our programs, the staff we employ who look to us for leadership and to ourselves."



Publications



A Program for Women Offenders: How to Start, Fund, Maintain is compiled by The Program for Female Offenders, Inc. Price is \$6.00. To order write: TPFOI, 1318 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

The Silent Siren, produced by the Rochester, N.Y., Police Dept. and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, is a videotape and booklet containing suggestions for communicating with the deaf. Price of the videotape is \$40 with either ¾ in. cassette or ½ in. reel, 30¢ each for booklets. To order write: Media Services Dept., National Institute for the Deaf, Rochester Institute of Technology, One Lomb Memorial Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14623.

Citizens in Court is a new quarterly publication of the Fund for Modern Courts, Inc. Single copies of the first issue are available free on a limited basis. For a subscription write: FMCI, 36 West 44th St., Room 711, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Coping with Disruptive Behavior in Group Care is published by the Child Welfare League of America, Inc. Price is \$5.50, and stock no. is 087868-137-X. To order write: Arlene W. Stern, Director of Publications, CWLAI, 67 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Four new publications are available from the National Center for State Courts: **Comparative Records Management Systems** and the Courts:

Resource Series Offered

A series of resource packages consisting of a videotape cassette, participant's and trainer's manuals, and related publications are now available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Packages are available on operating a defender office, developing sentencing guidelines, health care in correctional institutions, managing criminal investigations, prison grievance mechanisms, and maintaining municipal integrity.

Similar resource packages are being compiled and will soon be available on jury usage and management, managing patrol operations, and improved probation strategies.

To request a resource package or additional information, write to NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850.

Manual and Automated Alternatives, \$6.50, stock no. R0044; **Managing to Reduce Delay**, \$5.50, stock no. R0049; **Small Claims Courts: Records Management and Case Processing**, \$5.00, stock no. R0053; and **Workload Measures in the Court**, \$8.00, stock no. R0051. To order write: Publications Dept., NCSC, 300 Newport Ave., Williamsburg, Va. 23185.

United States Circuit Judge Nominating Commission: Its Members, Procedures, and Candidates by Larry Berkson and Susan Carbon (\$7.50) and **State Intermediate Appellate Courts Report** by Marlin O. Osthus (\$3.75) are both published by the American Judicature Society. To order write: Publications Dept., AJS, 200 West Monroe St., Suite 1606, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

The Abused—Advocacy Programs for Abused Women, is published by the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Price is \$5.00. To order write: PCADV, 2405 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17110.

State Domestic Violence Laws and How to Pass Them: A Manual for Lobbyists is available free from the National Clearinghouse on Domestic Violence, P.O. Box 2309, Rockville, Md. 20852.

Courts Lax In EEO Practices, Study Finds

Although courts are in a leadership position in interpreting equal employment laws, as employers they lag behind other public and private institutions in creating equal employment opportunities for women and minorities.

This is the conclusion of a study of equal employment opportunity (EEO) in the courts conducted by researchers at the National Center for State Courts. To overcome the problem, OJARS has financed a second phase of the project, aimed at helping state courts comply with federal EEO laws and regulations. OJARS' Office of Civil Rights

Compliance has awarded a 12-month, \$249,968 continuation grant to support the project.

Under the new phase of the project, staff will provide technical assistance to state court systems to develop and implement their EEO programs, develop and disseminate information on EEO as it applies to the courts, and work to motivate court officials to apply EEO principles by offering them appropriate training.

The project's earlier research revealed a number of reasons that account, in part, for the failure of

courts to respond to equal employment opportunity requirements. Researchers found a widespread belief that EEO laws do not apply to courts, a lack of information and expertise in courts for developing and implementing EEO programs, and a lack of involvement by the judicial leadership. Project researchers also reported that most court systems lack a formally organized and effective personnel function and suggested that underrepresentation of minority workers in courts is due less to intentional acts of discrimination than poor personnel practices generally. ■

Most Crimes Peak In Summer, Drop In Winter, Study Finds

Thefts of personal and household property show strong seasonal patterns, in contrast to violent crime such as assault and robbery, according to a new Bureau of Justice Statistics report. The most common pattern is a peak in the summer and decline in the winter.

The report, "Crime and Seasonality," is the first attempt to analyze the issue employing the large National Crime Survey sample.

Its principal findings are that seasonal influences are particularly evident in household larceny, thefts of less than \$50, and unlawful-entry burglary. Other crimes with less pronounced seasonal patterns are thefts of more than \$50, forcible-entry burglary, assault, and motor vehicle theft, the report noted, adding, "personal robbery showed no evidence of seasonality."

Crimes Peak In Summer

With but one exception, these crimes peak in the summer months and reach their lowest levels during the winter. The exception is personal larceny of less than \$50, which is at its highest during October and at its lowest in the summer, apparently because school thefts are an important component. During 1977, for example, 30 percent of the reported minor larcenies occurred inside schools.

Household larceny is a particularly striking example of a summer peak. The crime typically involves the disappearance of goods or cash from inside a home or a yard without the use of force. It is frequently committed by persons having a right to be on the property.

During the study years, 1973 through 1977, about 9 million such larcenies occurred each year. The largest average monthly estimate, 919,000, was recorded in July, whereas the smallest estimate, 578,000, was noted in February.

With no-force burglary there was an annual swing of 54 percent in the

seasonal factors. July, the top month, was about 32 percent above average, whereas January was 22 percent below average. On the other hand, for forcible-entry burglary there were peaks in July and December and troughs in February and September-October. In July the number of incidents was 22 percent above average, whereas in February the number was 15 percent below average.

When adjusted for seasonality and irregularity, household and personal larcenies of \$50 or more displayed a noticeable long-term trend upward, although a part of this may be attributable to the effects of inflation, the report said.

School Crime Not Reported

The report noted that written summaries of school larcenies showed that many were petty crimes involving the theft or attempted theft of school supplies, gym equipment, or other school-related items from desks or lockers. "Not surprisingly," it commented, "few of these incidents were ever reported to the police."

The restricting of opportunity that results from schools closing in summer "very possibly may account for the 15 to 20 percent reduction in petty larceny regularly occurring during the months of June, July, and August," the report stated.

It said, too, that much additional work needs to be done in seasonal crime data analysis and technical development.

The number of rapes and personal larcenies with contact (purse snatching and pocket picking) is too low for a seasonal variation analysis, the report stated.

Individual copies of the report, which was written for BJS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, may be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. ■

NAACP To Conduct Seminars On The Deadly Force Issue

LEAA has awarded \$381,642 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), New York City, to establish an information network and conduct training seminars for minority communities on police use of deadly force.

The Police Foundation will assist the NAACP for the next 15 months in a department-by-department analysis of the policies and practices governing police use of their weapons.

"Where these policies and practices are deemed deficient, inadequate, inappropriate, and directly responsible for unnecessary police shootings, they will be exposed," said LEAA Administrator Homer F. Broome, Jr., in announcing the award.

"The public has a right to expect that law enforcement personnel will be guided by policies that are fair and appropriate and create public confidence in law enforcement agencies and in individual officers.

"Officers have an affirmative duty to use that degree of force necessary to protect human life. However, deadly force is not justified merely to protect property interest. A reverence for the value of human life should always guide officers in considering the use of deadly force."

The grant also will be used to analyze states' laws as they relate to deadly force.

Last year, LEAA awarded more than \$800,000 to three other organizations—the National Urban League, the University of California at Irvine, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police—to investigate other aspects of police use of deadly force. ■

RECENT GRANTS

BJS

- \$499,886 to **SEARCH Group, Inc.**, of Sacramento, California, to support a National Clearinghouse of Criminal Justice Information Systems and to improve state and local crime reporting systems.

- \$144,556 to the **MITRE Corporation**, McLean, Virginia, to assess the capability of management information systems to estimate the amount and characteristics of fraud in public assistance programs.

- \$536,856 to the **Parents Union for Public Schools** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to improve youth services.

- \$75,501 to the **Association for Children with Learning Disabilities**, Phoenix, Arizona, for a research and development project designed to determine the prevalence of learning disabilities in delinquent youths.

- \$199,606 to the **National Council on Crime and Delinquency**, San Francisco, California, to evaluate three juvenile delinquency prevention programs.

- \$745,071 to the **Oregon Youth Work Alliance**, Portland, to improve youth services in the state and to bring the state into compliance with the Juvenile Justice Act.

LEAA

- \$252,971 to the special **Leviticus Project strike force** that is investigating organized, professional white-collar crime in the Appalachian coal fields to enable the New York County district attorney's office to store and retrieve information using the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS).

- \$296,462 to the **New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services**, New York City, to assess pre-trial release practices around the state.

- \$524,983 to the **National Defender Institute**, Evanston, Illinois, to create multi-county defender services for the indigent in three states.

- \$179,963 to the **Alabama Administrative Office of Courts** to help

the state's Unified Judicial System reduce crime and civil case backlogs.

- \$350,000 to the **National College for Criminal Defense** at the University of Houston, Texas, to continue training defense attorneys, including public defenders.

- \$44,982 to the **State Bar Association of North Dakota**, in Bismarck, to evaluate the cost and quality of defender services statewide.

- \$737,703 to the **Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, Inc.**, to continue to assist correctional agencies voluntarily seeking accreditation through the implementation of American Correctional Association standards.

- \$200,000 to the **Montgomery County, Alabama, District Attorney's Office** to improve services for victims of family violence and their families.

- \$157,194 to the **Supreme Court of Virginia** for a court improvement program.

- \$500,000 to **Atlanta University** to establish a Criminal Justice Institute that will expand the university's existing criminal justice master's degree program, operate a research di-

rectorate, and run a community service program.

- \$259,000 to the **Committee on Criminal Justice, Boston, Massachusetts**, to expedite the processing of cases in the Massachusetts Superior Court.

NIJ

- \$97,332 to **McLean Hospital**, Belmont, Massachusetts, to conduct a one-year study of the causes leading to violent acts by patients in correctional institutions.

OJARS

- \$230,239 to the **Pennsylvania Crime Commission** in St. Davids to support a Mid-Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network to share information among eight states about organized crime and narcotics trafficking.

- \$1,600,000 to **Arizona** to continue administering the Rocky Mountain Information Network—a strike force against organized crime and narcotics trafficking.

- \$711,136 to the **California Department of Justice** to administer the Western States Information Network (WSIN)—a new five-state project to fight narcotics trafficking and organized crime in California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Accreditation Is Critical

(continued from page 3)

The aim of the Commission is to establish an accreditation process which is accepted by the police, the public, and all components of the criminal justice system. To do this, the standards and guidelines must accurately measure the nature and manner in which an individual law enforcement agency is able to provide direct access to the public. To have lasting effectiveness, a uniform, systematic approach is needed with a built-in process for continual revision of the standards. The standards must provide the flexibility to accommodate changing conditions and the differences in individual jurisdictions.

The success of the entire accreditation process will depend upon the quality of the standards which are developed. They must be based on the knowledge and experience acquired over the years, and involve the most up-to-date and sophisticated thinking in the field. Most importantly, the standards must provide stimulation and challenge; they must move law enforcement toward what ought to be.

It's an exciting, perhaps revolutionary program with limitless potential for the law enforcement community.

I urge all law enforcement organizations as well as individual officers to support and participate in this important effort.

Law enforcement, like the citizens that it serves, is dynamic and ever changing. We must be prepared to meet the challenge of change in order to endure. ■

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Calendar

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Aug. 26-30: Eighth Annual Conference of the National Black Police Association, New York City. Contact: NBPA, 5409 Beverly Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11203.

Sept. 3-5: 1980 ABA Traffic Court Seminar, Evanston, Ill. Contact: Myra Moglowsky, ABA National Conference of Special Court Judges, 1155 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Sept. 7-11: The Prosecutor and the Juvenile and Family Court Seminar, Reno, Nev., sponsored by the National College of Juvenile Justice. Contact: NCJJ, P.O. Box 8978, Reno, Nev. 89507, 702/784-6012.

Sept. 7-11: Hostage Tactics and Negotiations Workshop; **Sept. 28-Oct. 2:** Crowds, Disorders, and Demonstrations Workshop; and **Oct. 19-23:** Law Enforcement/Field Security Survival Program, all held in Winchester, Va., and sponsored by the North Mountain Pines Training Center. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, NMPTC, Route 2, Box 342, Winchester, Va. 22601.

Sept. 8-12: Sex Crimes Course; and **Oct. 10-14:** Interview and Interrogation Course, both sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement and held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Contact: FILE, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733.

Sept. 8-10: Police Productivity Improvement Seminar; **Sept. 8-19:** Supervision of Police Personnel Course; **Sept. 8-19:** On-Scene Accident Investigation Course; **Sept. 22-26:** Arson Investigation Seminar; **Sept. 22-26:** Accident Investigation Photography Course; **Sept. 29-Oct. 3:** Administration of Field Training Officer Programs Course; **Sept. 29-Oct. 17:** Technical Accident Investigation Course; **Sept. 23-26:** Advanced Hostage Negotiating Course; **Oct. 1-3:** Police Traffic Radar Course (Waukegan, Ill.); **Oct. 6-9:** Forensic Science Techniques Seminar; and **Oct. 13-24:** Managing the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program Course, all held in Evanston, Ill. and sponsored by the Traffic Institute, Northwestern Univer-

sity. Contact: Registrar, TI, NU, 555 Clark St., Evanston, Ill. 60204.

Sept. 8-Oct. 3: Crime Prevention Theory, Practice, and Management Seminar; **Oct. 13-24:** Current Concepts and Problems in Crime Prevention Seminar; and **Oct. 28-30:** Residential Burglary and Armed Robbery Prevention Seminar, all held in Louisville, Ky., and sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Contact: NCPI, School of Justice Administration, Shelby Campus, Louisville, Ky. 40292, 502/588-6987.

Sept. 14-19: Court Information Systems Seminar, Seattle, Wash.; **Oct. 19-22:** Serious and Repetitive Offenders: Policy and Program Strategies Seminar, New Orleans, La.; and **Oct. 19-22:** Space Management in Courts, Denver, Colo., all sponsored by the Institute for Court Management. Contact: ICM, Suite 210, 1624 Market St., Denver, Colo. 80202, 303/534-3063.

Sept. 14-26: National Sheriffs' Institute (sheriffs only), University of Southern California, Los Angeles, sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association. Contact: NSI, 1250 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 320, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Sept. 21-26: Court Management-Managing Delay Seminar; **Sept. 21-26:** Sentencing Felons Seminar; **Sept. 21-Oct. 10:** General Jurisdiction Seminar; **Sept. 28-Oct. 3:** Civil Litigation Seminar; **Oct. 5-10:** Criminal Evidence Session; **Oct. 12-17:** Administrative Law: Licensing, Regulation, and Enforcement Session; **Oct. 12-27:** Alcohol and Drugs Session; **Oct. 12-24:** Special Court Jurisdiction Session; **Oct. 19-24:** Minorities and Disabled in the Courts Session; **Oct. 19-24:** Search and Seizure Session; and **Oct. 19-24:** Administrative Law: Claims and Benefits-Disability Session, all held in Reno, Nev., and sponsored by the National Judicial College. Contact: NJC, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 89557, 702/784-6747.

Sept. 22-24: Funding Sources for Law Enforcement Course; **Oct. 6-10:** Police

Traffic Radar Instructor Course; **Oct. 6-10:** Hostage Negotiation Course; and **Oct. 6-17:** Traffic Accident Investigation Course, all held in Jacksonville, Fla., and sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Contact: IPTM, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, Fla. 32216, 904/646-2722.

Sept. 22-25: 26th Annual Seminar and Exhibits of the American Society for Industrial Security, Miami Beach, Fla. Contact: ASIS 26TH ASE, 2000 K St., NW, Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Sept. 22-26: Police Juvenile Procedures Workshop, Denver, Colo.; **Sept. 29-Oct. 1:** Risk Reduction: Firearms, Armor, Negligence Workshop, Mobile, Ala.; **Sept. 29-Oct. 2:** Police Discipline Workshop, Cambridge, Mass.; **Oct. 6-8:** Police Fleet Management Workshop, Kansas City, Mo.; **Oct. 6-8:** Police Strikes and Job Actions Workshop, San Francisco, Calif.; **Oct. 6-10:** Management of Multi-Agency Investigative Units Workshop, Phoenix, Ariz.; **Oct. 6-10:** Police Planning and Research Methods Workshop, Hartford, Conn.; **Oct. 13-16:** The Civil and Vicarious Liability of the Police Workshop, San Diego, Calif.; and **Oct. 13-17:** Police Records and Communications Workshop, San Antonio, Texas, all sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, Md. 20760, 800/638-4085.

Sept. 24-25: Records Management Seminar for Court Clerks, Minneapolis, Minn.; and **Oct. 15-16:** in Boston, Mass., both sponsored by the National Center for State Courts. Contact: NCSC, 250 W. 14th Ave., Suite 804, Denver, Colo. 80204, 303/534-6424.

Sept. 25-26: California Crime Prevention Officers Association's Annual Training Conference and Seminar, Sacramento, Calif. Contact: Barry Hazle, Planning and Research Officer, Sunnyvale Dept. of Public Safety, P.O. P 60607, Sunnyvale, Calif. 94088.



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James D. Isom, administrator of company records for Smith & Wesson firearms manufacturers, was presented the first national award for extraordinary assistance in the tracing of guns used in violent crime. Mr. Isom was credited by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms for his help in recovering a gun stolen from a murdered police officer. In another case, a robber dropped his gun at the crime scene in his haste to escape. Mr. Isom traced the weapon so quickly that police were awaiting the culprit when he arrived home.



Neil J. Welch has been appointed secretary of the Kentucky Department of Justice. Mr. Welch is a retired FBI special agent who served throughout the United States for 29 years. His last positions were assistant director of the FBI and chief of the New York field office. Mr. Welch also served in the Buf-



falo, Detroit, and Philadelphia field offices.

Elizabeth D. Belshaw has been appointed Oregon State Court Administrator. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Belshaw was a senior staff associate of the National Center for State Courts' Northeastern Regional Office in North Andover, Mass. From 1975 to 1979, she was the state court administrator for Maine, and between 1959 and 1975 she served in various administrative capacities in the Colorado state court system.



Former U.S. Attorney General Griffin B. Bell has received The Justice Award, the American Judicature Society's highest honor, for his leading role in generating significant changes in the federal judiciary, including enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act, which provided the federal bench 152 new judges,



and the Executive Order by which President Carter created the U.S. Circuit Judge Nominating Commission. The Justice Award is given periodically to individuals who make significant contributions to the cause of improving the effective administration of justice. Judge Bell, now a partner in the firm of King & Spalding, Atlanta, served as U.S. Attorney General from 1977 to 1979 and was a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit for 15 years.

Hiram K. Undercofler has been elected chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Mr. Undercofler was presiding justice of the court since 1975. From 1967 to 1975 he was an associate justice. Prior to his judicial appointments, Mr. Undercofler was State Revenue Commis-

